

This Page Is Inserted by IFW Operations
and is not a part of the Official Record

BEST AVAILABLE IMAGES

Defective images within this document are accurate representations of the original documents submitted by the applicant.

Defects in the images may include (but are not limited to):

- BLACK BORDERS
- TEXT CUT OFF AT TOP, BOTTOM OR SIDES
- FADED TEXT
- ILLEGIBLE TEXT
- SKEWED/SLANTED IMAGES
- COLORED PHOTOS
- BLACK OR VERY BLACK AND WHITE DARK PHOTOS
- GRAY SCALE DOCUMENTS

IMAGES ARE BEST AVAILABLE COPY.

**As rescanning documents *will not* correct images,
please do not report the images to the
Image Problem Mailbox.**



INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

<p>(51) International Patent Classification³ : A01M 25/00</p>	<p>A1</p>	<p>(11) International Publication Number: WO 82/ 03968 (43) International Publication Date: 25 November 1982 (25.11.82)</p>
<p>(21) International Application Number: PCT/SE82/00168 (22) International Filing Date: 12 May 1982 (12.05.82) (31) Priority Application Number: 8102983-7 (32) Priority Date: 12 May 1981 (12.05.81) (33) Priority Country: SE (71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: LUNDKVIST, Alfred, Ingevald [SE/SE]; Krokusvägen 12, S-291 50 Kristianstad (SE). (74) Agents: SVANFELDT, Hans-Åke et al.; Erik Lindquist Patentbyrå AB, Box 5386, S-102 46 Stockholm (SE). (81) Designated States: DE, DK, FI, NO, US.</p>		<p>Published <i>With international search report. In English translation (filed in Swedish).</i></p>
<p>(54) Title: A BAIT STATION FOR POISON BAITS</p> <p>(57) Abstract</p> <p>A bait station for poison baits, including a housing (1) with a chamber (2) for storing the poison bait. The bait station has at least one piece of tubing (9) projecting from the wall (3) of the housing and communicating with the chamber (2) to form a tunnel. The arrangement of the tunnel prevents small children, domestic animals and birds from reaching the poison bait.</p>		

FOR THE PURPOSES OF INFORMATION ONLY

Codes used to identify States party to the PCT on the front pages of pamphlets publishing international applications under the PCT.

AT	Austria	KP	Democratic People's Republic of Korea
AU	Australia	LI	Liechtenstein
BE	Belgium	LK	Sri Lanka
BR	Brazil	LU	Luxembourg
CF	Central African Republic	MC	Monaco
CG	Congo	MG	Madagascar
CH	Switzerland	MW	Malawi
CM	Cameroon	NL	Netherlands
DE	Germany, Federal Republic of	NO	Norway
DK	Denmark	RO	Romania
FI	Finland	SE	Sweden
FR	France	SN	Senegal
GA	Gabon	SU	Soviet Union
GB	United Kingdom	TD	Chad
HU	Hungary	TG	Togo
JP	Japan	US	United States of America

A bait station for poison baits

The present invention refers to a bait station for poison baits. The laying-out of poison baits in combating rats and other noxious animals must often be performed out of doors, for example on villa or summer-cottage grounds, gardens and in connection with store rooms, animal stables, industrial plants etc.

The poisoned bait can either be laid out direct on the ground in so called open rations or be dosed from so called bait stations. Bait stations are known from the U.S. patent No. 2 768 469 and from the Swedish patent No. 207 698. The disadvantages of these prior bait stations are that children, domestic animals and small birds can easily get hold of the poison bait. The present invention aims at eliminating this disadvantage and the invention refers to a bait station including a housing with a chamber for storing the poison bait. The invention is characterized by at least one piece of tubing which is arranged projecting from the housing and which extends through the wall of the housing to communicate with the said chamber, whereby a tunnel is formed through which the noxious animal must pass to reach the poison bait. The piece of tubing projecting from the wall of the housing has a length which prevents the fingers of the child from reaching into the chamber with the poison bait. The diameter of the piece of tubing is of the order of some centimeters whereby domestic animals are prevented from passing into the tunnel. The small-bird protection must be regarded as unique and is based on the anatomy of the birds. In their movement on the ground the birds do not have the possibility of bending their knees in the normal way but must move forward hopping. Therefore, they cannot pass through the tunnel, the diameter of which may be far exceed the size of the bird.

The tunnel formed by the piece of tubing is preferably placed inclined in relation to the chamber, so that drainage of any precipitation penetrated therein is obtained. At the bottom of the interior part of the respective tunnel a brush or



corresponding means is arranged the purpose of which is to remove rests of poison bait which adhere to the fur, belly or legs of the animal after its visit to the bait chamber.

5 The invention will be described more closely below in connection with the attached drawings, in which Figure 1 shows a perspective view, seen obliquely from above, of a bait station according to the present invention, Figure 2 shows a plane
10 side view of the bait station of Figure 1, the lid being shown in closed position, and Figures 3 and 4 are sectional views through the piece of tubing shown in Figure 2, at the arrows A-A and B-B, respectively.

The bait station in Figure 1 includes a housing 1 which forms
15 a chamber 2 for the poison bait. The housing 1 includes opposite pairs of side walls 3, 4 and 5, 6 and a bottom wall 7. The upper open end of the housing can be closed by a lid 8. A piece of tubing 9 extends through two openings arranged opposite each other in the side walls 3, 4. The piece of tubing
20 9 completely fills up the said openings, not shown, so that leakage of poison bait does not occur. An opening 10 is made in the part of the piece of tubing 9 which is within the chamber 2. The opening is turned downwards and towards the sides of the chamber 2. The remaining part 11 of the wall not
25 cut away of the piece of tubing 9 forms a roof which prevents that the poison bait get on to the back portion of the noxious animal. The housing 1 and the piece of tubing 9 are fixed to a triangular bottom plate 12. As will be seen from Figure 2 the piece of tubing 9 is inclined to the bottom plate 12, whereby
30 drainage of any precipitation penetrated into the piece of tubing takes place. The lid 8 is fixed to the side wall 6 by means of hinges not shown. A locking device 13, 14 permits locking of the housing. The lid 8 is preferably provided with flaps 15, 16 turned downwards which flaps, in the opened po-
35 sition of the lid, together with the main face of the lid form a channel which facilitates the filling-up of the poison bait and reduces the risk of spillage. On the bottom of the piece



of tubing and at either end of the latter there is arranged a brush 17, the purpose of which is to wipe off possibly still adhering bait rests on the belly or legs of the noxious animal after its visit to the bait chamber. For the same purpose
5 a brush 18 may be arranged on each of the opposite sides of the tube wall. The placing of the brushes 17 and 18 is seen from the Figures 3 and 4.

In the illustrated embodiment of the invention a single
10 through piece of tubing 9 is used which may be said to form two tunnels which lead into the chamber from either side of the housing. Naturally, a bait station with only one tunnel may be used, the piece of tubing then ending within the bait chamber. According to the invention three or more pieces of
15 tubing may also form tunnels which lead into the bait chamber. The pieces of tubing need not necessarily have circular cross-section but may be, for example, square. Further, the housing does not necessarily need to have square cross-section but may, for example, consist of a circular cylinder. The
20 pieces of tubing are preferably made of plastic. In the case where a through piece of tubing 9 is used the inclination in relation to the bottom plate 12 may be realized by heating the piece of tubing in the area of the bait chamber. If the bottom plate 12 is made of wood the housing 10 is preferably
25 fixed to this plate by screws. It may also be convenient to fix the exterior end of the piece of tubing in the bottom plate by means of a screw.

The embodiments of the invention described above may be varied
30 and modified in many different ways within the scope of the basic idea of the invention.



Claims

1. A bait station for poison baits, including a housing (1) with a chamber (2) for storing the poison bait, characterized by at least one piece of tubing (9) which is arranged projecting from the housing and which extends through the wall (3 and/or 4) of the housing to communicate with the said chamber (2), whereby a tunnel is formed through which the noxious animal must pass to reach the poison bait.
2. A bait station according to claim 1, characterized by the fact that the piece of tubing (9) extends right through the housing and that an opening (10) is made in the section of the piece of tubing which is located within the chamber (2).
3. A bait station according to claim 2, characterized by the fact that the opening (10) is turned downwards and towards the sides for leaving a part (11) of the tube wall which serves as a roof within the chamber.
4. A bait station according to claim 1, characterized by the fact that the piece of tubing is arranged with an inclination from the wall of the housing.
5. A bait station according to claim 4, characterized by the fact that the housing and the piece of tubing are mounted on a bottom plate (12).
6. A bait station according to claim 5, characterized by the fact that the piece of tubing (9) internally is provided with brushes (17,18) for removing rests of poison baits which adhere to the body, belly or legs of the noxious animal.
7. A bait station according to claim 1, characterized by the fact that the housing is closed at its top by a lid (8).
8. A bait station according to claim 7, characterized by the



fact that the lid (8) is hinged and that it has a locking device (13,14) for locking the lid in a closed position.

9. A bait station according to claim 8, characterized by the
5 fact that the lid has side walls (16) turned downwards.



1/1

Fig. 1

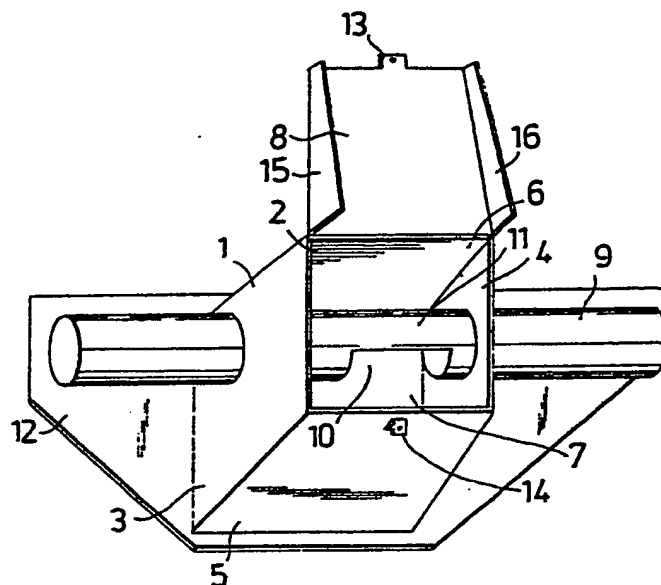


Fig. 2

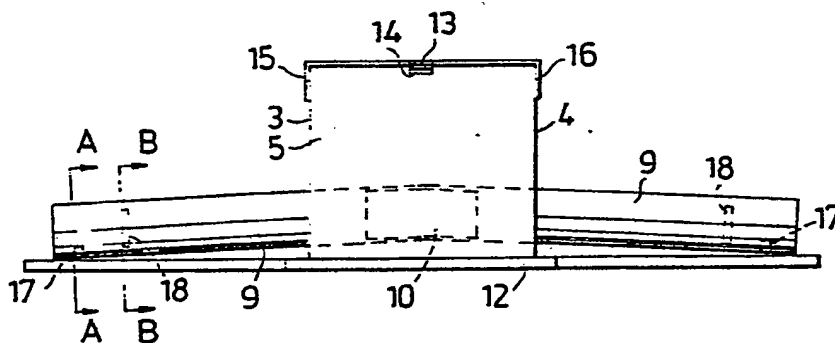


Fig. 3



Fig. 4



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No. PCT/SE82/00166

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (If several classification symbols apply, indicate all) *		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC 3		
A 01 K 25/00		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
Minimum Documentation Searched *		
Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC 3	A 01 K 25/00	
US C1	A2:66, 131	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the extent that such Documents are included in the Fields Searched *		
SE, NO, DE, FI classes as above		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT 14		
Category *	Citation or Document, 15 with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages 17	Relevant to Claim No. 18
X	DE, A, 306 248 (E BESSEL) 3 November 1912	1,4,6,7,9
X	DE, A, 481 043 (E A POEL) 13 August 1929	1,5,7
Y	DE, A, 302 772 (FA. WILL HERBERTS) 26 February 1951	1-3
X	FR, A, 1 566 332 (H RENDEL AND P DEMAS) 9 May 1969	1
X	FR, A, 1 337 380 (J CASTAGNE) 5 August 1963	1,7,8
X	US, A, 1 302 160 (W HEDRICH AND W STOCK) 29 April 1919	1,5
<p>* Special categories of cited documents: 14</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority, criminal or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art</p> <p>"A" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search *	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report *	
1982-07-26	1982-07-28	
International Searching Authority:	Signature of Authorizing Officer 19	
Swedish Patent Office	Kjell Andersson	